

APPENDIX 2

Descriptions of previously named behaviours of Sulphur-crested Cockatoos and/or other *Cacatua* species referred to in this paper.

Type	Description	Reference
Allopreening	Preening of another bird's feathers, usually of the opposite sex, or between parent and offspring. Approaching bird nibbles the neck, eyes, and crest of other bird. Reciprocated by other bird. May occur simultaneously between two birds. Breast and flanks may also be preened. In male/female interaction (pers. obs.), allopreening of vent initiated when male presents his vent to female for preening. When female commences preening male's vent, male reciprocates. Vent allopreening often precedes copulation in courting pairs.	Noske (1982) Rowley (1990) Rowley and Chapman (1991)
Copulation	Commences with courtship display. Female crouches, wings held slightly out, head up and back. Male then mounts female and places his feet between her shoulders, with his long body axis directly above hers. Male steadies himself on female's back and begins to sweep his tail from one side of the female's tail to the other, ending each sweep by pushing his tail under the female's tail, and working his tail further under hers with every sweep. Finally male stretches his neck so that his head is to the side of the female's head — his head is on the same side of the female as his tail — and stretches out the wing on the opposite side to his head and tail (probably for balance). He dips his tail under hers and makes brief cloacal contact and then dismounts.	Noske (1982) Rowley (1990)
Gaping	Silent, mildly threatening display. Bill is partly opened as if about to bite and pointed at other bird.	Rowley (1990) mentioned in Noske (1982)
Head bobbing	Commences with downward bob of the head. Movement is up and down in the vertical plane. Crest may be erect or down.	Noske (1982) Rowley (1990)
Head flicking	Backward flick of the head. Crest may be erect or down.	Mentioned in Noske (1982) as part of 'strut'
Jumping	Two footed jumps along perch or ground, usually toward another bird. Single or repeated. Head may be bobbed with crest erect.	Mentioned in Noske (1982) as 'hopping'
Trumpet	A short sharp 'eh' or clicking noise (pers. obs.) followed by a 'ah ehh' sound with emphasis on the 'ehh'.	Possibly described in Noske (1982) as 'squawk 1a'

BOOK REVIEW

Birdwatch in Australia and New Zealand.

Ken Simpson and Zoe Wilson, 1998. Reed New Holland, Frenchs Forest, New South Wales. RRP £25.

This is an introduction to birdwatching: why it is fun and how to do it. Written for the beginner, it has been most attractively produced: a compact paperback of 200 pages, about half of which are adorned by well-selected photographs — mostly taken by Peter Rogers and of very high standard.

After an introduction about the diversity of birdwatchers and ease of backyard birding, the book falls into four main sections. 'Looking at Birds' has chapters on habitats, family likenesses, identification and light and shade. All sound enough, though there is little or nothing there which will be new to the experienced birdwatcher; the very basic identification section might have been greatly improved by topography illustrations and more detailed explanation of how the wing and tail feather slide over one another and what feather tracts can be seen on a perched bird. 'Bird Behaviour' has chapters on sound, daily routines, breeding behaviour and seasonal routines.

'Your Birdwatching Kit' offers sensible suggestions about what to take in the field, though more could have been said about some items; for example, the brief (and accurate) section on telescopes gives no conception of how these lovely devices can enhance birdwatching in open habitats. Nor is there any mention of the importance of knowing where you are when birdwatching; maps, compass and/or a GPS can be essential to birders who do not want to get lost, or want to document their records thoroughly. Another chapter in this section deals with keeping records, but offers little guidance on what to do with the records that are kept. The book ends with a section on support. The only

Australian bird society for which contact details are given is the Bird Observers Club of Australia. The section on Further Reading also has surprising omissions: the four World checklists mentioned do not include the extremely influential one by Sibley and Monroe; HANZAB is not listed as one of the standard references for Australia and New Zealand. A glaring gap is the absence of any information on birding resources available through the internet — to the many beginners who have internet access, this can be one of the cheapest and best ways to find out more about birds and birdwatching.

It is unlikely that this book will be particularly useful to the members of the ABSA, most of whom are not the complete beginners that the authors of this book had in mind. The book also makes no mention of bird-banding. Admittedly this is a book about birdwatching but in some cases the omission looks somewhat contrived, particularly in the caption to a photograph of conspicuously colour-banded Oystercatchers, and in a discussion about movements of Double-banded Plovers (which are well known as a result of birdwatchers reporting colour-banded birds). Some experienced birders may find this book worth adding to their library because of the fine photographs. As a gift to beginners it might be more useful, though a browse through the book would be recommended before purchase. The book is written in easily read prose, with a friendly and familiar style which some readers may find annoyingly patronizing in large doses: 'There is an obviously dangerous curvy and pointy thing up the front of the budgerigar, as with all birds. This is its beak or bill, which has upper and lower pieces that we call the upper and lower mandibles . . .'

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